WHOLE NO. 10,744.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

An Exclusively Speechmaking Session of the House of Representatives.

President Johnson's Message Again Under Consideration.

Four Hours of Republican Talk Against Admitting the Southern Representatives.

Jubilee of the Radicals Over the Success of Thad. Stevens' "Whipping In" Procedure.

Efforts to Restrict the Privileges of the Kew Citizens of the District.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 27, 1866. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

pictured reconstruction as it should be. These three speakers divided four hours time among themselves, and talked vehemently to a respectable audience in the galleries. The attendance of members was thin, owing to the fact that the subject of reconstrucred to put in a little time with the President the first gentleman who has spoken a word for Southern loyalists in all this talk on reconstruction of the eigren provinces. Mr. Baker is remarkable as the most tena-cious debater of the session thus far. He held the floor for two hours and drew a lugubrious picture of affairs in Tennessee for an illustration, after the manner of the Knoxville Whig and in the tone of Parson Brownlow's speeches. He predicted that Tennessee would send a delegation of rebels to Congress at their next election if their right to scate was not denied. He favors a histus fe right to seats was not desied. He ravors a histus sighteen months or two years before the provinces are aitted to the Union. Mr. Broomali contended that the therners were a conquired people, and gazed over spectacies as if he expected somehody to contradict. He maintains the right of the conquerors to treat conquered as they please, and to exact all the guar-ces they want for future good behavior. It will be a that very few new ideas were evolved in this holite, and it will have very little effect in the set-

SINATION CONSPIRATORS. parties to whom the award of funds for the capture of configuration to whom the award of funds for the capture of the conspirators is due in nowine allays the anxiety of persons permutrily interested. At the instigation of several of the latter a member of Congress from New York called at the War Department this morning to inquire into the matter. Secretary Stanton answered the hohorable gentleman that Judge Advocate Holt had already prepared a list of the encoessful claimants, and that the announcement would be made early next week. Mr. Stanton remarked that he had taken the trouble to go through the entire evidence in the case, and as it was very voluminous the delay had been unavoidable.

GRANT AND BUTLER.

ORANT AND BUTLER.

It should not be supposed that, because Generals Grant and Butler are given to sharp mention of each other through their published reports, they entertain such bitterness of feeling that they cannot meet socially. Within the last day or two they have met and chatted

The friends of Major Sweeny, the Fenian Secretary of War, lately dismissed from the regular army of the United States for absence without leave, are making strenuous efforts to have him reinstated, and are confi-

General Thomas and Colonel Sanford, of the American Telegraph Company, are in the city.

A COUNTERPEIT TWENTY DOLLAR BILL o the First National Bank of Indias Treasury Department to-day. This is the first apof spurious issue found among the notes of the national

onsequies of subgeon cooledge. Doctor R. H. Cooledge, of the regular army, lately stationed at Baleigh, N. C., was buried to-day. The remilitary and a targe number of brother officers.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BULL ing topic of political discussion here. The questions on every one's lips are:-"Will the Senate pass it as t came from the House or amend it?" "Will the President veto it, whether amended or unamended?" On the streets, in the lobbles, at the Departments, everyselves together for an interchange of opinion concerning

The raticals are jubilant over the success of their "wbipping-in" procedure, and chuckle with intense satand subsequently voting for it on its final passage. They construct his into a complete back-down on the part of Raymond & Co., of the House, and predict they will have the remainder of the session. The lack of nerve manifested by such republicans in not daring, through fear of the party lash, to oppose what their judgments convince them to be wrong, emboldens the desperate tenders and increases their arrogant dictation. The end is easily foretold in a party possessing so little homogenisty. Each victory will make the radicals more intolerant, and each defeat tend to

unite the conservatives for mutual protection.

Bitterness and feuds will epring up in "the happy
family" until new party organizations and alliances will
be considered the only deliverance. A house divided

be considered the only deliverance. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and a party whose loaders are imperious and uncompromising contains within itself the elements of its own dissolution.

The present indications are that the Senate will pass the bill as it came from the House, without making any serious attempts to amount on the Senate will pass its understood to be so uncompromising as not to warrant the expectation of its accepting any amendments or recoding from its present position. Many Senators who are opposed to the bill in its present shape consider themselves powerless to modify its objectionable features, and feel that the issue which is forced upon them may as well be met now as at any other time. For these, and other reasons, the bill bilds fair to pass the Senate with less apparent opposition than is generally expected if it be immediately yet upon its passage. But the probabilities are daily increasing that the Senate will delay its consideration for the double purpose of learning the temper of the public concerning its previsions and affording the advocates of limited negro suffrage an opportunity of devising some way, by means of amendments, of r-moving the objectionable features it presents to conservative republicant, and thereby lessening the likelihood of its being vetood by the President.

healthful signs in the Senate, not yet discernible in the House, and promise well for the future conduct of that body.

RESTRICTIONS OF THE PRIVISOR.

It is pretty definitely settled that among the amendments likely to be submitted to the Senate the following will be prominent:—To restrict negro suffrage to such as can read one or more articles from the constitution of the United States; to such as can read and can, at the dictation of the clerk of elections or some person designated by law, write, in a legible hand, the oath they will be required to take; to such as are possessed of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of real property subject to taxation; and possibly to such as have borne arms in the service of the United States during the late rebellion. Such Senators as Doolittle, Dixon and Fessenden are believed to warmly favor one or all of these provisions, and the hope is generally expressed that some compromise may be effected satisfactorily to all. With these restrictions it is believed that the President would approve the bill. Without them, sagacious men of nearly all shades of political osinion admit that a repture between the President and Congress is imminent. If governed by party considerations alone, the republicans will delay or postpone final action on the subject until the last possible moment. If honeally desirates of restoring the Union in fact as it is in name, and removing all misapprehensions in the public mind, both North and South, they will discuss the bill and its amendments in a spirit of moderation, and pass it in such form as to not drive from them all the conservative strength of the country, and call down upon the measure a Fresidential negative.

One week ago its passage by both branches of Congress was considered equivalent to its becoming a law. No one scarcely seemed to think a veto within the range of possibilities. Radical republicans would snap their fingers contemptuously at the bare suggestion by any one. They spoke defauntly of the President, his administration, publ

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jon. 27, 1802.

CONSIDERATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburne, of Ill., in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the President's annual

tofore commenced, saying, among other things, that the doctrine which was initiated during the war by the Union party was that secession is a heresy, and that it violated all the principles of the constitution and laws on which our government was established. In maintaining this position he referred to the record of authority made by Congress, funning through four years, and quoted from the remarks of distinguished gentlemen in and outside of this House. We, he said, carried on the war as Union party for the express purpose of keeping the clover Southern States in the Union, where they were from the beginning and are to-day. In maintaining this position Southern States being in the Union are entitled to re-presentation; but he would not admit their members here unless they could stand up here and swear that they have never assisted in the attempt to overthrow the government. If they could not do this he would send them had to their constituents to try it over again; and if they should not then return loyal men here who could

ARMY BULLETIN.

ABRIGNESSTER, United Army, to daily states of heavy artillers at Messphis, Tenn.

Hospital Steward E. H. Packard, Us rom duty in Department of South Car

MISCELLANZOUS.

Elmira and Albany, N. Y., rendezvous for retu
troops have been ordered broken up, and the remai four regiments of New York volunteers, when ord mustered out, will be sent for final payment to H Island, New York harbor.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Official.

Second Assistant Engineers George W. Magoe, Wm. H. G. West, G. L. M. McCarty and James L. Vancian to first assistant engineer. Third Assistant Engineer Frederick L. Miller to second

Acting Master John V. Cook, from the steamer Laburnum, and granted leave of absence,
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George W. Howe and
Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles M. Adams,
Charles Dudley and John T. Greenwood, from the
steamer Laburnum, and granted leaves of absence.
Mates George W. Post, John F. Peterson, from steamer
Laburnum, and granted leaves of absence.

Miscellancous.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Collum is etrial before a court martial at Norfolk, composed a Commander C. R. P. Rogers, President; Commander W. G. Clary, Paymaster G. E. Thorndon, and Paymaster J. Adams Smith, Judge Advocate, charged with the forger of a check on the First National Bank of Norfolk.

Quartermaster "deneral Meigs has ordered the immediate discharge of all government chartered vessels stationed in Hampton Roads.

The Trial of General Baker.

Washington, Jan. 27, 1866.

The trial of General Baker before the criminal court has developed some interesting facts in relation to the detective system and pardon brokerage. It appears from the testimony of Lieut, Hine that last July he was detailed by the Assisiant Secretary of War, and placed at the disposal of General Baker, and directed to act under his orders. He was introduced to Mrs. Cobb, the plainhis orders. He was introduced to Mrs. Cobb, the plain-tiff, as Capiain Howell, and as an ex-Confederate captain who was suing for a pardon. She told him she had great facilities for getting pardons, but would not inform him what influences she had used. Captain Him drew up a statement or petition, signed as Clarence J. Howell, and affixed a apurious magistrate's certificate. He presented this to Mrs. Cobb, who said anything could be done with money. A contract was en-tered into and the pardon was procured. The money

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MUNROE.

Mrs. C. C. Clay Still at the Fortress-Custom House Clearances-Arrival of Naval Tugboat from Boston.

OUR PORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mrs. C. C. Clay shows no indication, as far as her act or niterances go, of a very speedy termination of her present visit to her husband. Having on the present of casion accommodations furnished her with Surgeon Cooper inside the fort, and thus being relieved of the painful necessity of putting up with the almost savage and agreeable to protract her company of her husband with the Provost

a speedy and most searching frial. On her part there is an assumance of guildlessnows sublinely heatell to doubt, and a hope as firm and steadfast as life likelf.

Conservacturance with time LATE RESEAL STATES.

Since the close of the war consting trade with the later rebellions States has been growing more active, until now it has reached a ranguitude and degree of commercial importance far exceeding what it was before the rebellion. From the Conton House representations here I learn that the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions regarding those in this kilfford commerce of great importance to those engaged in it. By these instructions licensed vessels engaged in it. By these instructions licensed vessels engaged in the consting trade in the late robellions States, having on board domestic merchandise only, are not required to enter or clear at the Costom House, but must be provided with a manifest, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each omission. All having distilled spirits or foreign merchandies, in packages as imported, must make a clearance. Registed vessels, whether having a cargo on board or not, are not required to enter and clear as heretofore. Those requiring more light on the subject need only be told that the new system is only, in fact, going back to that laid down in the Congressional set of March 2, 1799.

The schooner Wm. S. Copes has arrived at Norfolk loaded with cotton. Secanse.

The propeller Kensungton, Captain Chipman, from Roston, and bound for New Orients, arrived this forence of habited from damage to be machinery. The socient occurred of Cape Batteras. She has gone to Norfolk for repairs.

EXALL TURDOAT.

Discharged.

The covernment chartered vessels of all descriptions are discharged from service in this Department.

News from New Orleans.

The Louisiana Senate have passed the House bill or-

will be passed over his veto. York for Liverpool, died suddenly at Galveston on the

ton, via the Guachita river, which was falling slowly.

The Upper Guachita Coal Mining Company, located in The Upper Quachita Coal Mining Company, located in this city, is about to resume operations, which were interrupted by the war. It owns twenty thousand acrest of coal land on the Quachita river, in Union county, lower part of Arkansas. The coal was some years ago experimented with by well known chemists in New York, and a most satisfactory decision was given. Cotton dull and lower; unless 1.250 bales; middling, 47s. 45c. Sales of the week, 24,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 24,000 bales. Stock, 176,000 bales. Checks on New York & per cent discount. Freights strady:—Cotton to Liverpool & 4.2d., and to New York ic wells. Gold 140.

VIRGINIA.

Reported Intention of the President to Establish a Provisional Covernment in the State.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

Exemises of the People as to the Cause of the Movement.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

A member from Virginia, now awaiting admission into Congress, telegraphed here last night that it was the pur-pose of the President to place Virginia under a provisional generation. Various surmises are affect as to the cause of this change in the policy of Mr. Johnson. I have of his change in the policy of Mr. Johnson. I have heard a prominent Senator attribute it to the defeat of Charles W. Lewis for the Secretaryship of Sinte, and of Francis J. Smith for the Treasurerable, Some few members of the Legislature disclaimed in behalf of the Governor any predilection for either of the above parties; yet it is well known that, so far as Colonel Lewis is concerned, he did intimate a wish that ald be re-elected. The friends of both parties make he would be re-elected. The friends of both parties make out that this is a proof of disloyalty, and that their ostracism is the result of loyal sentiments knowingly enertained by Messrs. Lewis and Smith during the period of rebel ascendancy. Whatever the cause, the detriment is very serious. The very intimation has set received than an advance in the rate of interest wa

phetar request, through the medium of a mass meeting, to the Legislature to dissolve and go home; but by way of amends for past biunders the Legislature ignored their action as respect to the Presidency of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad by declaring the office vacant. The

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Accident on the Hudson River Battrond-

We have to report this morning another railroad ter. When will as here prevent at the time in the railway travelling shall be tree from topod period enrences that at present take place so frequently, ndering journeys by the steam cars so unsafe to life d limbs. The flery chariot now dashes along the iron rail snaps across, and a train, consisting of eight, ten, seelve or twenty carriages, is flung down an embankment, or dashed over the battlements of a bridge, knocking the legs and arms off some passengers, and sending ethers to swift, unexpected death. Surely it is high time to look to this. It is the bounden duty of the compity most in force all the power of public opinion mpel railway companies to keep up a close super-

watch one hundred and two watch and the money were stelen from her, upon that point there is no reliable information; and it would be painful to think that under such feast circumstances a robbery could be committed. Mr. i. Mrs. McEwen were removed as soon as possible to the circumstances are properly to the precision, and attended by Dr. Benne Among the others who received injuries as a man name John Murphy. He was taken to his residence, No. 2 West Thirty third street. Superintendent Torsey, of it Hudson River Railroad Company, looked after the resoft the wounded, who met with all the attention it, we possible to afford them under the circumstances. With the first announcement of the occurrence every variety of report was appead. One rumor was to the effect that three possengers had been killed.

Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. An accident occurred to the down train which left

Treston at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. About a mile beyond Bordentown the carriages ran off

The Freedmen and the Cotton Crop

New ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1865.

The New Orleans Price Current reviews the reports from the different Southern States on the labor question, and shows the urgent necessity of the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the South taking energetic measures to make the freedmen keep their contracts for work, if it is desired to raise even a mederate crop of cotton. New OHLEANS, Jan. 26, 1866.

The Colorado Logislature.

District Cirr, Jan. 27, 1866.
The Colorado Territorial Legislature has granted two liberal charters to Benjimin Holladay—one for a road through Middle Park, shortening the distance to Ean Prancisco two hundred miles, and the other for Holia day's Mail and Express Company.

SHIPWRECKS.

The steamer before reported ashore near Plymouth
Mass, is the Wyandette, Captain Sherwood, of the Metro
politan Line, which left this port on Wednesday more
ing for New York.

During the house Loss of the Steamer Wyandotte.

ing for New York.

During the heavy storm of Thursday night she sprang aleak when twenty miles east of Cape Cod, and was compelled to return for a harbor. At five o'clock on Friday morning the leak had increased so as to put out her fires, and the captain was obliged to anchor half a mile from Garnet light, where she remained until four o'clock, P. M., when, the water having reached the decks, and the vessel being rapidly sinking, the captain slipped his anchors, so that, in case the vessel went sahore, a portion of the cargo might be saved. All hands left in of the cargo might be saved. All hands left in the boats and landed in safety. In a short time the steamer struck the shore and immediately went to pieces. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Wyandotte was valued at about \$60,000, and is in sured in New York. she had an assorted cargo.

Loss of the Steamship Richmond.

it is supposed, be a total wreck. The crew and passon gers have arrived at Baltimore from Norfolk. The Richmond was formerly a blockade runner, captured in this city. Her cargo, about three hundred bales of cotton, is also partially insured in New York.

The schooner Vilinge Belle, of St. John. N. B., nore at Point Shirley, below Boston, full of water The schooner Village Belle, Captain Crane, cleared

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Canadian Reciprocity—The New President of the Council Crying Sour Grapes—Progress of the Negotiastons with the United States—Promised Action on the Confederation Question—Hamored Withdrawal of the Cattle Prohibition Order, &c.

[From the Toronto Globe, Jan. 25, 1]
The non-mation of a representative for the Legislative Council for the Electeral Division of Brock, came off at the Court House, Geolph, vectorical action o'clock, House, Ferguson Blair, the new President of the Canadian Council, was elected by acclamation.

ments in the necessary or about this matter that I consider atterly riduolous. I think the necessarious for a remeal of the treaty should be carried on in the best possible apicit of candor and fairness, but that we should not ascribe either colonial or imperal interests for the benedic it might bring us for the measurement. I am very gind that one result of an every gind that one result of the threatened termination of the treaty has breat to direct the attention of the pospets of the imperiance of opening up new avenues of commerce and trade with other provinces and countries, in which enterprise we are likely to most with very givant success, supported, as we are, by the imperial povernment in the marriest minner. Whether we get reciprocity or not, we will get the advantage of those are developments, which will be of very great success, supported, as we are, by the imperial povernment, which will be of very great successariage for the whole country.

Dr. CLARKE.—Have you any object on to stating whether any remonstrance has been made by our givernment in reference to the stop and the cattle trade. Mr. Harm.—I cannot speak collecting, of course, but I am free to say that there has been a remonstrance made, and I am informed, by intelligence lately received from Washington, that the production to be removed manual active.

Dr. CLARKE.—Will you sunction the payment of any amount of money for purchasing the votes of members of Congress for reciprocity before such expectation to washing not.

Dr. CLARKE.—Will you sunction the payment of any amount of money to purchasing the votes of members of Congress for reciprocity before such expectation to which we first obtained.

Mr. Blasin.—Cratakej not.

Dr. CLARKE.—Well, there is no use in Minking the fact.

Dr. Crarke—Well, there is no use in blinking the fact that there will be a large amount of money spent by the Commissioners. I want to know if you will annotion its payment, before the Rouse of Assembly votes that it shall be paid.

be paid.

Mr. Biarn—Of course I shall not.

Mr. Joan McRas—Have you any objection to stating what terms have been proposed to the Washington covernment for a renewal of the treaty, and whether there is a probability of their being accepted?

Mr. Blarn—That is a thing I cannot speak of.

Mr. McRas—Well, the secret is known to more than twenty people in this country, and has been speculated upon in the market here by Mr. Howland's porticular friends.

Mr. Blain—I have only to say that you must not believe any such removes, or very little of what you hear

not? Mr. Black...Not longer than until next session of Per-liament.

THEATERNE Row.—An outbreak was threatened yea-terday amongst the workmen employed at the Vensors Oil Company's dock, at the foot of Weshawken hill, in consequence of the proposed employment of laborers from New York. The parties heretofore employed at the dock reside in the vicinity, and made threats that they equal shoot any one from New York that should attempt to go to work. Captain Dava, of the Hotoken politic, was applied to, who proceeded to the dock with a posse of men and prevented any breach of the peace.

Asomes of the attained Hosoker Bothers Swindsham An-

ANOTHER OF the Atlanta Bosoner Bounty Swindam An-narray.—Peter Riley, of the firm of Allen, Hughes & Riley, charged with swindling recruits out of \$126,000 bounty money at Hobeken, hast spring, was arrested in Bleocker errest, New York, on Friday night, and brought to this City. Yesterday the accessed was taken before United States Commissioner Jackson, and gave ball in the sum of \$10,000 to appear for trial at the percent term of the United States District Court, now in homeon as Trenson. Charles H. Vallales, of New York, became Riley's bunds.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Bebate in the Assembly in Relation to the Expenses of Our New Court House.

The Resolution Referred to the Committee on Cities.

Proposed Taxation of Non-Residents and Venders of Merchandise in New York.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly. ALBANY, Jab. 27, 1808.

NOTICES. By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, (dem.) of Columbia-Te fig the rate of fare on the Albany and West Stockbridge

By Mr. Cuntis, (dem.) of New York-To incorporate

he Brooklyn Grocers' Association.

By Mr. VEEDER, (d-m.) of Kings—To increase the

By Mr. Vender, (dem.) of Kings.—To increase the calary of the Kings County Treasurer.

By Mr. T. E. Strewert, (rep.) of New York.—To provide for taxation of non-residents, venders of merchandie in New York.

By Mr. Levinder, (rep.) of New York.—To morporate the New York National Savings Bank.

By Mr. Levinder, (rep.) of New York.—To amend the New York City Common School act,

By Mr. A. L. Reinstein, (rep.) of Saratogn.—For the preservation of newspapers by tourity Clerks.

The pending question was on the metion to refer the resolution relative to the investigation of the New York Court House to the investigation of the New York Court House to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Curns said that with one exception the New York delegation did not desire action to be taken on these resolutions. As investigating committee would cost the State a bage amount of money, and equil result in no practical good. For years there had been a strife in New York to secure courted of cortain paris of the city government, and been made from unworthy motives. Investigations here to force had shown that the department of the New York york of your manufact of moneys the secure of the city government.

eramination of the case was adjourned toll school not underly union angust ten welleck. The Greenwich Savings Bank Robbery.

Garrison Series Hare, 1 New York, Jan. 27, 1800. 1 The Matement which appears in year paper of the Another Bong Attache." is so thousest in many per-

o'clock. Thomas Gotto C. o porter of this bank, was sent tin box containing two checks, amounting to \$112 % and \$10,666 on the Greenwich Bank for bills of small decemb nations to pay over the counter during the day to ers with this tank. Not having the full someont in this bills only \$6,000 were put in the tin box, which was then locked. On his way lack up Carmite street, more Vorce a street, Mr. Quin was seized by two persons, successfully him to be policemen, and dreamed in police non-sense, end holding bits while the other placed head-of view k.us and took the tin box. Mr Quin demanded by what authority he was arrested outset that he was each for service in the present left has each each for service in the present left has been sings Bank, and that if they would only permit him to go there with the though belonging to the brank he was ready to powift them and answer any charge against him. One of the mra pointed to his though a surfaces to for the arrest, the realised in the most predament of the transit of the proof of the arrest. The cam who took the box went up Carmine street, and the other one back. Hr. Quin to the police station in Greenward street, near Variation order, On the way Mr. Quin urged him to go with him to the provide station in Greenward street, near Variation of the innocepts. The the policeshan released. At the other had previously told the mass who assumed him; but he stowed had previously told the mass who assumed him; but he stowed had previously told the mass who assumed him; but he at once had Mr. Quin requested, a consequence of inform the officers of his arrest. The assuming to the Greenward he officers of his arrest in inform the officers of his arrest. The assuming allowing my strentist to his datafulation house of the officers of his arrest. The assuming attention to the officers of his arrest. The assuming attention by two policemens and lade to the station house and was permitted to now, and I went to Police Headquarters, in Malburry street, and stated the facts to the Euperintendent (Mr. Kenned), who they was discharged him is incorrect; and the stations house, to be sent over to headquarters. When they arrived, upon my representation Mr. Quin was discharged him is incorrect; and the statement as too what took place between the two men demand at his ma pathonical to be box was not a policemen who sended in Mr. Quin and the statement as not a policemen who sended in Mr. Quin to the intermed at a white took place between the two men demand at his the pathon men who sended in Mr. Quin to the intermed as to what took the box and took the tin box. Mr Quin demanded by what authority he was accorded matter that he was each for